

Vol. XXXII.....No. 9,980.

## CHARTER PROSPECTS.

## THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

THE FIGHT DEFERRED TILL NEXT TUESDAY—WHERE THE SENATORS STAND—MR. BOOTH'S GRIEVANCES AND MAYOR HAYMEYER'S PROMISES—THE BROOKLYN CHARTER CONTEST.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]  
ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, an hour earlier than usual, to continue their deliberations on the New-York Charter, but without taking up the bill at all, a motion was carried to postpone further consideration until next Tuesday. This delay is required by Murphy, Bliss, and Davenport, in order that they may have time for making another assault on the Senate, or for contriving some new plan of operations. Mr. Woodin, their spokesman, asked at first that the 27th section be passed over for the present, for the reason that several Senators who wished to make speeches on the appointing power were absent. No Senators were absent, however, except Messrs. Palmer, Foster, and Baker, of whom Mr. Palmer is the only one who ever makes a speech, and he has opposed the Custom-house schemes from the start. The motion to postpone, however, was carried on a division by 16 to 1. The opposition to Thomas Murphy's project for a Commission, composed of the Mayor and Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to make all the appointments, is believed to include the following Republican Senators:

Messrs. Allen, Benedict, Chaffield, Foster, Harrower, Lowery, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Weissmann, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.—12.

## Leaving for the Custom-house:

Messrs. Adams, Baker, Bowen, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, McGowan, Madden, Wagner, Winslow, Woodin.—11.

Giving the vote of Senator O'Brien to the office-holders' combination they have still to gain five votes from the 12 Republican Senators opposed to them. They have already exerted themselves to the utmost to accomplish this, but without success. Still they do not give up the contest. The representative of the Custom-house, including the Chairman and several members of the Republican Central Committee, are still here exerting themselves in every possible way to convince members that the interests of the Republican party in New-York demand that they should have control of all the offices under the City Government. They are circulating all sorts of stories to prejudice Republicans against Mayor Haymeyer as an unsafe man for the party to trust. James W. Booth, who is put forward by the Custom-house men as a respectable figurehead, has been busy for the last two days telling a pitiful tale about how shabbily he was treated by Mayor Haymeyer in the matter of the appointment of School Commissioners. He got Mr. Madden, in the discussion on the Charter in the Senate last evening, to repeat the story, which is substantially as follows:

Booth says that Mayor Haymeyer requested him to make out a list of names for School Commissioners, as he had taken a great interest in the matter and was the projector of the new School bill just passed by the Legislature—the Mayor promising that if he would do so he would appoint the gentlemen named in his list. Thereupon Booth set to work and, after traveling all about the city and consulting with his friends, succeeded in making up a list of 15 Commissioners comprising leading citizens representing both political parties, all the principal nationalities and all forms of the Christian religion. The number of Commissioners to be appointed under the new law was 21, but Booth, with all his diligence, was unable to find more than 15 men who came up to his lofty standard of what a School Commissioner ought to be.

Proceeding with his list to Mayor Haymeyer, that official expressed himself pleased with the names, and said that if the list was only complete he would appoint them on the spot, then and there. Relying on these encouraging words of the Mayor, Mr. Booth sallied forth and congratulated all the men on his list that he could find, telling them good luck, telling them the thing was all settled, and that they were as good as appointed already. But, *mirabile dictu!* when the appointments came to be announced five names out of his whole list. Never was a man so disappointed, disheartened, and disgusted, if one may believe the story related by Madden, as Booth was on glancing over the Mayor's appointments of School Commissioners. His heart sank within him; he felt that he had been deceived, and placed in a false position with his friends. He was ashamed to meet his list that he could find, and he did not meet them. From that moment he lost all confidence in Mayor Haymeyer and all faith in his pledged word. He has a right, therefore, as he says, to warn all Republicans against putting any trust in the Mayor or giving him any power over the appointments to office.

To hear Mr. Booth tell this story, with the forlorn expression which he puts upon his countenance while narrating it, and with the big tear drops hanging upon his eyelids, one cannot help being moved to pity and indignation by turns; and it has undoubtedly had its intended effect of increasing the distrust of Mayor Haymeyer among Republican members. But those who profess to know the facts, say that the story partakes far more of fiction than of fact, and that it is only a sample of the "annual game" that Mr. Booth is in the habit of playing with his party. In other words, that he invariably pretends about once a year to be out of relations with the Custom-house leaders, while he goes among Reformers and conservatives outside for consideration and influence; and that he has lately been with the Mayor and others, pretending to be opposed to the schemes of the Republican leaders, but having failed to get as much as he expected has gone back to set himself right again with his own party, and tells this pitiful story for their benefit. The absurdity of the story is apparent, they say, from the well-known fact that Mayor Haymeyer refuses to make bargains with anybody in the matter of appointments. Had he been willing to make a bargain, he could long ago have had any charter from the Legislature that he desired. How improbable is it, therefore, say his friends, that he should bargain with Mr. Booth to give him the naming of the whole list of 21 School Commissioners. Mr. Booth is doubtless honest, and thinks he has got the facts substantially as they were, but he evidently misunderstood the Mayor's request that he would suggest certain names, into a promise to appoint the entire Board of Education according to Mr. Booth's wishes.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.  
The Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred have been two or three days in consultation with the Brooklyn delegation, relative to the Charter for that city. They have at length agreed upon certain amendments, and the Charter, as amended, was to-day reported from the Kings County delegation, to whom it was referred by the House last Tuesday. One of the principal amendments is the submission of the question of annexing the country towns of Kings County to the city to a vote of the people of the entire county. The report is signed by all the Republicans of the delegation—Messrs. Worth, Van Cott, Cochen, Higgins, Watts, and Suydam. The two Democratic members, Jacobs and Roche, presented a minority report, in favor of submitting the question of consolidation to the country towns alone, and also disagreeing with the majority report with regard to the division of certain wards. A special election is to be called in July to decide the question of annexation.

The motion to order the Charter to a third reading, as reported by a majority of the Kings County delegation, gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Jacobs and Roche reiterated their objections to consolidation without the consent of the country towns, and asked that the Charter be referred back to the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for next Tuesday. The motion to make it a special order was carried, Mr. Jacobs agreeing

to confine his remarks in behalf of his country constituents to one hour.

## CHARTER DEBATE.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER IN THE SENATE—FURTHER DISCUSSION ANNOUNCED TO NEXT TUESDAY. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, March 28.—Upon the coming up of the New-York Charter in the Senate this morning, as the special order, Mr. Harlow said that, as many Senators were absent he would move to lay the 27th section of the Charter aside for the present, and proceed to the discussion of the other sections of the bill.

D. P. Wood thought this proposition a very novel one. After many hours had been passed in the discussion of this section, the pressure was great from the lobby to postpone the decision on it, but now that it was fresh in the minds of Senators he would like to have it settled.

Mr. Woodin, in reply, said that he had not felt any pressure from outsiders; he made the suggestion merely for the purpose of giving the five Senators who are now absent an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Benedict favored postponing the consideration of the Charter until next Monday evening, as many members were anxious to go home this morning.

Mr. Tiemann was anxious to go home and see his wife and babies, and therefore moved that the Committee rise and report progress; carried, 16 being in favor of it. The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER IN THE ASSEMBLY—ANNEXATION AND OTHER QUESTIONS—THE BILL MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. Worth, from the Select Committee, consisting of the Kings County delegation, reported the Brooklyn Charter, with a resolution that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Jacobs objected to the resolution, saying that the minority of the Committee was told that the majority would make the Charter just as they wanted it. Therefore, he said, Mr. Jacobs, we have nothing to do in the Committee, do not know of what its provisions consist. He was in favor of a new charter for Brooklyn, and as he had been told that it would be a non-partisan one, he was all the more in favor of it. But the action of this Committee showed that it was to be a partisan charter, which, if the majority here are willing to take the responsibility of passing, he had nothing to say.

Mr. Worth replied that there was a disagreement in the Committee concerning annexation, but the other amendments were those proposed by the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred.

Mr. Harlow inquired if this Select Committee had a right to strike out of this bill a vote of the House. He referred to the clause requiring a vote of the people of the county towns on the question of annexation. The Chair ruled that the bill having been referred to the Committee for consideration, it had a right to make any amendments.

Mr. Jacobs then took the floor, and after referring to the importance of this bill, pointed to the fact that this Committee had arrogated to themselves the privilege of amending it as they pleased, and then they come in here and ask that the bill be ordered to a third reading. He also referred to the annexation of a number of towns in the county to the city without first asking their consent. This looked upon as an outrage which these towns will take notice of.

Mr. Harlow said that as he understood the matter the Committee of One Hundred had consulted with the Committee and their suggestions had been adopted.

Mr. Jacobs said that the recommendations of the Committee of One Hundred had been rejected, and then spoke again of the injustice of annexing these towns without their consent.

Mr. Harlow said he would not vote for the bill unless the people could be allowed to vote on the question.

Mr. Worth said that the Republican party would be held responsible for this charter, and that party should have the privilege of making it the best they knew how.

Mr. Roche reviewed the bill, objecting to several parts. He moved to substitute for the bill before the House, the charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred.

He would do this to test the constancy of the majority. Mr. Harlow defended the Charter on general grounds, maintaining that it was as a whole as good a charter as could be moved. He spoke to this effect at some length.

Mr. Jacobs moved to lay the matter over till Tuesday next, and that it be made the special order for that time.

Mr. Harlow sustained the proposition for annexing these towns as a great public necessity, and that being the case, he insisted that these towns should not be allowed to interpose any obstacle to it.

Mr. Jacobs again submitted it to the House whether this annexation proposition should be incorporated in this bill without a hearing given to him and his constituents. There was a provision in this bill which struck down one of the county advertising papers, and that paper a Republican journal. He wanted to know why this was done, and he wanted this bill debated for the purpose of learning why such amendments were put in the bill. We are told that this was to be a non-partisan charter, and he wanted to see how and in what way it was non-partisan. Now, his own party journal in Brooklyn was in favor of this bill, and that accounted for its attack upon him last evening. That paper was in favor of the bill; his party in Brooklyn was in favor of it; but he was here, the representative of those poor farmers, and it was his duty to demand a hearing. Will you, he asked, give it to me or not?

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Jacobs's motion to make the matter the special order for next Tuesday was carried, 51 to 31.

## ALBANY.

DEFEAT OF THE USURY BILL IN THE SENATE—THE BEECHER-ST. RAILROAD EXTENSION BILL PASSED—ADAMS'S ORATION ON SEWARD.

ALBANY, March 28.—Mr. Winslow's bill to modify the forfeitures for charging more than seven per cent for the use of money, entitled "An act to regulate interest and to prevent usury," was lost in the Senate this morning for want of the constitutional majority. The vote was 13 to 11, as follows (Democrats in Italics):

For—Messrs. Allen, Chaffield, Cook, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Weissmann, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.—13.

Against—Messrs. Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Harrower, Johnson, McGowan, Madden, Perry, D. F. Wood, J. Wood.—11.

Not voting—Messrs. Baker, Foster, Lowery, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer.—6.

Mr. Woodin moved to reconsider the vote and that the motion lie on the table, which was carried, and gives the friends of the bill another chance to pass it. There is a possibility of their being able to muster sufficient force, as some of the absentees are known to be in favor of the bill. The Senate adjourned over from Friday afternoon until Monday night.

The Beecher-St. Railroad extension came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, and passed by a vote of 71 to 13.

The bill to reorganize the Emigrant Commission was recommended to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to strike out the amendment inserted in the Senate requiring the Governor to appoint three of the Commissioners from the interior counties of the State. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

The Adams oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18, at 11 a. m., at the North Reformed Church in this city. Mr. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same church.

## OBITUARY.

## JUDGE THOMPSON MASON.

Judge Thompson Mason, Secretary of State of Maryland, died suddenly yesterday, at Elkhon, Md., of paralysis. Judge Mason had been engaged trying a case in court during the forenoon and was in his usual health, but was attacked at the dinner table. He was a member of Congress, Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State and Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the State.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

PORT HOPE, Ont., March 28.—As the mail train bound to Orillia, on the Midland Railway, last night, approached this place, the rear car broke the coupling and turned over down an embankment a distance of 12 feet. Six passengers were injured, Mr. Dewis being the most seriously. Mr. Preston of Manvers received a flesh wound in the leg and other slight injuries. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

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## THE POSTAL CAR TROUBLE.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES. Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Mail Transportation, is still in the city endeavoring to effect a harmonious settlement of the postal car trouble.

He feels confident that the railroad will carry the mail despite all that has been said in the matter. He says that out of 58 railroads, which move postal cars, only eight have demurred to the new arrangements of rates. Among these roads are the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Hudson, Hartford and New-Haven, Boston and Albany, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Connecticut. The Erie has promised to carry its share of the mails as usual, and if there should then be any difficulty with the other roads, it will run an increased number of cars and transport the 60,000 pounds of mail matter which daily leave New-York. At the meeting of the railroad men to-day some conclusion will probably be reached.

Mr. Bangs says that a large number of Western railroad men have voluntarily come to this meeting for the purpose of dissuading the eight companies from withdrawing the postal cars. The present rates are \$75 per mile per annum for every 15,750 pounds of matter transported. The new law increases the rate to \$60 per mile an advance of nearly 75 per cent. This sum Mr. Bangs declared is an advance of 25 per cent on the sum which the railroad companies employed an agent to secure for them from Congress. They now demand that the rate shall be advanced to between \$800 and \$900 per mile, the aggregate amount of which would be about \$40,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Bangs says that New-York will soon have an adequate and proper system of local letter delivery—one which will enable a citizen in the lower part of the city to write to a person in Harlem at night, and receive a reply before breakfast on the following morning. This will be done by a better division of labor, quicker transit, and more system and discipline.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday at the Grand Central Depot to ascertain the status of the railroad officials there in regard to the withdrawal of postal cars on the different trunk lines. Mr. Chambers, Secretary of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, said that a convention of the officials of the various trunk lines would be held to-day at the offices of the New-Haven Railroad. The convention held at Philadelphia on Thursday was only an informal one, at which no measures were resolved upon. The whole of the difficulty, said he, is that the railroad companies have carried the postal cars attached to express trains at rates about one-third of those of ordinary freight cars. This the companies are dissatisfied with. Some action will, he said, be determined upon at the convention. The Superintendent of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad said that nothing had been, as yet, resolved on. The President of one of the leading trunk lines stated that there were 10 postal cars on its road. These had cost the Company \$40,000. The cars are carried on express trains and are lighted and warmed at the Company's expense. In addition, four postal clerks, on an average, are carried free over the road each day, and their fares, if paid at the ordinary rates, would amount in a year to over \$2,000 in excess of what the Company is allowed under the new Postal Service Act. The rate of 8 cents per mile under the new law would cost the cost of transportation, to say nothing of the expense of warming and lighting the cars, of interest on their cost, and of their wear and tear.

President Watson, when questioned yesterday relative to the action of the Erie Railway Company in the matter, replied that he was not prepared as yet to make a statement. At the meeting to be held to-day he will make known his views.

[For Other Postal Car News See Third Page.]

## ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY KICKED TO DEATH. Catherine Kerwin, age 45, of No. 61 Washington-st., died in the Park Hospital, last night, from the effect of a wound in the abdomen, supposed to have been inflicted by her husband, Patrick Kerwin.

She lived in a small room on the fifth story of a large tenement house. Both her husband and herself were of impecunious habits. They had two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively two and four years.

The wife was visited yesterday by an old friend, Mrs. Burnett, living in Madison, N. J. The two women were together during the day, and about 3 p. m. Mrs. Burnett went home. An hour afterward the tenants of the house heard some one fall heavily on the floor in the room occupied by the Kerwins. Several persons hastened to the room and found Mrs. Kerwin lying upon the floor, and apparently dying from some sudden cause. A table had been broken to pieces, and a chair had been upset.

A tenant of the house hastened to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, in Liberty-st., and informed the police of the condition of Mrs. Kerwin. Sergeant Lonsdale and Officer Pierce went to the house and found Mrs. Kerwin still lying upon the floor. The woman was evidently suffering great agony and needing the care of a physician. Police-Surgeon McLaughlin was sent for, and soon came to the house. He soon discovered that Mrs. Kerwin was bleeding to death from a large wound in her abdomen, and ordered her to be taken to the Park Hospital. The wound was again examined at the hospital, and the injury was found to be mortal. Every means was taken to alleviate her sufferings, but no hope was felt of her surviving the effect of the wound. She died early in the evening.

An examination of her body after death showed that within the past three days she had received severe injuries to other parts of her body. The nature of her bruises it is suspected that she was kicked about the body by some person. The wound in her abdomen was evidently caused in the same manner. Whether her husband was inflicted by her husband or not is not known.

Kerwin entered the tenement-house at 4 p. m., and was seen by a neighbor to go into the room. He was seen to go into the room, and the police suspected him of having murdered his wife. He was arrested at the station-house, and said that he would go to the station-house and deliver himself up to the police. On his way to the station-house he met Officer Pierce who told him that he was a prisoner.

Kerwin, on arriving at the station-house, was questioned by Sergeant Lonsdale, and worked throughout the forenoon at his employer's store—Pierce & Co., iron merchants, at No. 24 Broadway.

On returning home at dinner time he found his wife intoxicated. She had prepared no food for him, and he was compelled to go to the closet and help himself to some food. He was seen by a neighbor to go into the room, and the police suspected him of having murdered his wife. He was arrested at the station-house, and said that he would go to the station-house and deliver himself up to the police. On his way to the station-house he met Officer Pierce who told him that he was a prisoner.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA PROSTATE.

THE STATE UNDER A NEGRO GOVERNMENT. A BLACK LEGISLATURE—HUMILIATION OF THE WHITES—THEIR SUBJECTION COMPLETE AND HOPELESS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—This town, the capital of South Carolina, is charmingly situated in the heart of the upland country, near the geographical center of the State. It has broad, open streets, regularly laid out, and fine, shady residences, in and about the town. The opportunity for rides and drives can hardly be overestimated. There are good animals and good turns to be seen on the streets at all times, and now, in midwinter, the weather invites to such displays. It seems there was a little real winter here at Christmas and New Years, when the whole country suffered such an excess of sudden cold. There was even skating and sleighing for a week. But now there is no frost, and the recollection of it is dispelled by the genial Spring weather that prevails.

Yesterday about 4 p. m. the assembled wisdom of the State, whose achievements are illustrated on that theater, issued forth from the State-house. About three-quarters of the crowd belonged to the African race. They were of every hue from the light ocher to the deep black. They were such a looking body of men as might pour out of a market-house or a court-house at dawn in any Southern State. Every type and type of Southern revolutionary patriots who wrestled in the service of the State to the rough-hewn customer from the rice or cotton field. Their dress was as varied as their countenances. There was the second-hand black frock coat of infirm gentility, glossy and threadbare. There was the stove-pipe hat of many ironings and departed styles. There was also to be seen a total disregard of the proprieties of costume in the coarse and dirty garments of the field; the stub jackets and slouch hats of soiling labor. In some instances, rough woolen comforters embraced the neck and hid the absence of linen. Heavy brogans and short, torn trousers it was impossible to hide. The New-Yorkers, however, who were in the crowd, being shown a photograph of Bidwell, identified him as the person who opened an account with that institution under the name of Horton. The manager also gave the details of several extensive transactions had with the Bank by Bidwell, and expressed his belief that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF SAN SALVADOR BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

PANAMA, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship S. S. Louis, Capt. Rathbun, arrived here from Central American ports on the 16th inst. No newspapers have been received by her. When she left the port of Salvador, there was a report there that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th inst. The telegraph lines to the port also being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Twenty-five hundred coal miners in the Bolton-Farworth district, England, have struck work.

An insane American appeared at the lodge gate of Windsor Castle on Thursday, and demanded admittance to see the Queen, alleging that she was his mother. He was arrested by the guards, and upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad-house, promised to return to the United States.

The petition of Prince Jerome Napoleon praying for French citizenship is to be presented in the French National Assembly to-day. Upon its introduction the Government will instantly propose to pass to the order of the day, and in the event of an adverse vote will immediately introduce a bill banishing the Bonapartes from France.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

A fire on the first floor of No. 347 Canal-st., occupied as an oyster store by Shannon & Co., yesterday, damaged stock valued at \$300; no insurance. The building, owned by F. A. Jenney, was damaged \$100.

A fire broke out last evening in the attic of the three-story and attic building, No. 388 Canal-st., in the premises of S. Heyberg, cap manufacturer, whose stock was damaged \$1,000. The second floor is occupied by Zerns & Herman, manufacturers of coats, the second by Rothschild & Co., lace, and S. Weil, stationery; and the first by H. Lowenstein, dealer in cigars and tobacco. All the stocks are damaged by water. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate, and is insured \$1,000. Jacob Beckler, a Frenchman, from an engine on the way to the fire, and was seriously injured.

Jonas Silverberg's effects in the basement of No. 62 E. Broadway, valued at \$100 by the fire, yesterday, were damaged \$100 by fire, yesterday. Insured for \$600.

IN HOBOKEN.

The cash and blind factory of A. Muller, on Adams-st., Hoboken, was badly damaged by fire on Thursday night. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss, \$1,200.

The house of Michael Hall, West Hoboken, was discovered to be in flames at midnight, Thursday, and before assistance could be rendered it was entirely consumed, there being no fire department. Loss, \$1,500; insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

IN Poughkeepsie.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie was damaged \$3,000 by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

ELSEWHERE.

The house of Joseph Swain at Gifford Village, N. H., was burned yesterday. Mrs. Swain, age 82 and crippled, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned trying to save her.

A fire broke out about 3 a. m., yesterday, in Mayor Boughton's stable, at Eighteenth and Eddy-sts., Cheyenne. The wind being high it spread rapidly, burning all the houses on the west side of Eddy-st. between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and all but one on Seventeenth, between Eddy and Holmes-sts. The Cheyenne Leader estimates the loss at \$50,000. A man arrested to-day is supposed to be the incendiary.

THE REVOLT OF LABOR.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST A DISORDERLY STRIKER.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the case of Timothy Hogan, on the striking horse-shoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pilkington for going to work in the Metropolitan Railroad Company's horse-shoe shops, Judge Fairbank to-day decided that the offense came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do acts against their will by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine. In reviewing the matter, Judge Fairbank quoted the following from the records of the Supreme Court in a similar case:

"Freedom is the policy of this country, but freedom does not imply a right in one person, either alone or in combination with others, to disturb or annoy another, either directly or indirectly, in his lawful business or occupation, or to threaten him with annoyance or injury for the sake of compelling him to buy his peace, or in the language of the statute, with intent to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatever, or to compel him to do any act against his will." The acts alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both.

Judge Fairbank held Hogan in \$1,000 on both complaints for trial at the Superior Court.

STRIKES AND THEIR CAUSES.

A lecture on "Strikes and their Causes" was delivered last evening, before the Liberal Club, by Charles Morgan. The speaker's arguments were based upon the supposition of a natural state of society and the working of natural laws. The division of labor is a natural law, and the development of the division of labor is based on peace. The workingman has the idea that scarcity of articles must necessarily increase the price of those articles. He strikes and causes a scarcity, thinking that the increase of price must benefit him, but he loses sight entirely of the fact that, according to natural law, an increase in the price of any article must influence a corresponding increase in the prices of everything else, so that in the end he only injures himself.

THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

The Port Royal Railroad ought not to have been included in the list of railroads which were named in yesterday's TRIBUNE as unpopular abroad from having failed to pay interest on their debts. It was stated that some of the companies